

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

Shipping:

—with the exception of Opium, Trade
sures and Valuables—are being land-
ed and stored at their risk at the Comprero
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded up, when
intimation is received from this Consulate
before Noon To-morrow (Thursday),
questioning it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned
the Undersigned.

Goods consisting unclaimed citize Ware-
houses the 22nd Instant, at Noon, will
be subject to rent, and landing charges, at
one cent per package per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or
before SATURDAY, the 26th Instant, or they
will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. de CHAMPEAUX
Agent.

Hongkong, September 15, 1896.

The Council will not hesitate to vote the small sum asked for in aid of an entertainment which appears to be deservedly popular.

Government House,
Hongkong, 28th August, 1886.

CARGO BOAT QUESTION.
I, Hon. A. P. McEwen, pursuant to notice, asked:—1. What conclusions have been arrived at by the Commission which was appointed by the Government in November, 1885, to enquire into the Cargo-boat question?

The Acting Colonial Secretary—In reply to the question made by the Hon. Member I have to report that the Commission have not yet reported up to the present time. I have had frequent communication with the Chairman, but at the present moment I am not able to state how far advanced the matter is. The Chairman of the Commission is present and I have no doubt he will be able to say how things stand.

Hon. Mr. McEwen—In the first place I do not consider this was a Commission appointed by the Government. I have never thought so. I thought it was a Committee of the Council and that it had to report to the Council and not to the Government. I have seen in the first place that with regard to this business I applied to a number of firms and people in this Colony to give me all the information they could. I thought the simplest way to proceed would be to get from every one I could all the information possible on the subject. I found, however, great lukewarmness among the people most interested and after some months, when Mr. O'Malley went away, I desisted, and there the matter rests. I received one or two letters, one from Mr. Melby, of Dunn Melby & Co., and the other from Mr. Sharr, and I think I had a letter from Mr. Dunn and I had two more letters, and that is all. There must be ten times as many people in the Colony who are interested in this cargo boat question, and if they are so lukewarm as not to look after it I think the Government may be content in letting it rest.

Hon. Mr. McEwen—Am I to understand that no further steps will be taken with reference to the matter?

His Excellency—You can make a motion with reference to the matter, but you cannot raise a question on a question.

Hon. Mr. McEwen—If I have stated in the Council that the matter is of sufficient importance to appoint a Committee, I think it should be the duty of the Council to see that the Committee carried out its work.

His Excellency—There can be no discussion after a question is answered. I do not think the Government has sufficient information to know how this matter rests.

THE SQUATERS AT LAP-SAP-WAY.
Hon. Mr. McEwen next asked:—Is it true that no proper legal steps were taken to evict the squatters at Lap-sap-way?

Is it true that no arrangements were made for housing the people before pulling down their shanties?

Is it true that many of them are now homeless?

If such is not the case, to move for papers showing that the Government did take legal steps, did make previous arrangements, and that none are now homeless.

The Acting Attorney General—In answer to this question I have to say that all proper steps were taken to evict the squatters at Lap-sap-way. No legal steps were taken because none were necessary. Before evicting them they had the offer of other suitable sites, but although they accepted them they did not even go to examine them. If any are homeless it is the fault of the tenants themselves, as they had repeated warning and had an offer from the Government of another site. There can be no doubt that the Government did nothing wrong in evicting a class of legal right after giving the squatters repeated warning. Before evicting them offers were made by the Government to transport their building material and pigsties to other sites, which offers have not been accepted. I beg also by direction to lay on the table certain papers relating to this matter.

Hon. Mr. McEwen—Sir, with reference to the answer that has been given by my hon. friend, I can show that it is incorrect, I can imagine that details of this information have been taken to him from a certain source. I presume—

His Excellency—My hon. friend is not in order. There can be no discussion after a question has been put and answered. You will notice that the rules are very positive on this matter.

Mr. McEwen—I am sorry to say that answer was totally incorrect. I was down there myself and interviewed the people, and I can say there are a great many inaccuracies in the statement. I personally went there myself. I believe the Chinese received no notice at all. A few of them were told 20 days ago. There were over 300 buildings of which 82 were pulled down in a hasty and arbitrary manner by an overseer of works (speaking and some interruption). That is a fact. There are 400 people homeless.

His Excellency—That is absolutely denied.

Mr. Price—I rise to order. I have already the honour of reporting that these people have had repeated warnings. I can assure you the squatters had repeated warnings and trust—

His Excellency—I am perfectly satisfied.

Hon. Mr. Price—I trust that you will take my word these squatters were not evicted in a reckless and arbitrary manner.

His Excellency—I am perfectly satisfied that the information given to-day is absolutely correct.

Mr. Price—If the hon. gentleman discredits my word, I happen to be in a position to bring ample corroborative evidence.

Hon. Mr. McEwen—I have every confidence in the statement.

His Excellency—Call you to order.

Hon. Mr. McEwen—I personally went down myself. To be perfectly certain, I went down last night and interviewed these people.

The discussion was then stopped.

EUROPEAN INTERPRETERS.
Hon. Mr. McEwen moved—That a European Branch of the Interpretation Department be established forthwith. He said that at the last meeting of the Council the report of the committee came up and somewhat as a considerable surprise. I was glad to see the innovation. I think it is the third end of the wedge which will end in giving publicity to the discussions notwithstanding the official vote which was given upon that occasion. I have no doubt that the Secretary of State will sanction such publicity. With reference to the vote of £50 that was discussed in the Finance Committee, to be given to Mr. Hillier for the direction of the studies of the student interpreters at Peking, I mentioned that I thought it would be more desirable if these interpreters followed out the conditions which their names implied by interpreting in the various courts in this Colony; and I was prepared to propose a resolution at the last meeting of the Council which would have been in this direction. I have, however, since received information that they do not agree in this Colony as student interpreters at all. It appears that after passing certain competitive examinations at home they get the run of the

Colonial Office for a year or two. They then come out to this Colony as cadets, where after two years studying Chinese they pass a certain standard examination, which must of necessity be a very excellent one, for it is utterly impossible for any one to have anything but a very superficial knowledge of the language, manners or customs of the people after two years residence. However, after this short residence they are what are considered eligible candidates for the higher office, and they step over the heads of superior officials who have been for many years resident in the Colony and are fully able to fulfil the duties which many of these cadets are to fill. Another weak point is that after they have passed these examinations there is no engagement given them by the Government and it is not necessary that any of these cadets should follow up their knowledge of the language, because nearly every one of the higher appointments of this colony are efficiently filled by gentlemen who have no knowledge of Chinese at all. I believe in this Colony there is only one European interpreter, namely Mr. Ball, who every one acknowledges is a very efficient and able interpreter. The rest of the interpretation is entirely in the hands of the Chinese. I think it is a most unsatisfactory thing that we have no exception in the Supreme Court, the interpretation is entirely in the hands of the Chinese. It is a well known fact that there is hardly a case, there is hardly a day passes, hardly a case comes up in the Courts of this Colony that the interpretation is not proved to be untrue. It frequently happens that the question is incorrectly put and the answer incorrectly given. And that is merely found out by some one being in the Court who happens to have a knowledge of the language. If Mr. Maclean is magistrate there it is hardly to be expected that the Court who understands Chinese, the matter falls entirely into the hands of the Chinese interpreter. There are now a class of European young men born in Hongkong who have a full knowledge of Chinese; and I think that if the Government would encourage them to study Chinese, and give some encouragement to these men—they would have of course to pay more money than for the Chinese—I am perfectly certain that if that is done it will create confidence and give very great satisfaction. And I would take a class of men whose ambition would be to rise to be chief interpreters at an adequate salary. I think this is a matter that ought to be pressed on the Government, and I trust that some member of this Council will second my motion.

Hon. Mr. Price—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The Chief Justice—There is no interpretation department. There are interpreters, but there is no department.

Mr. McEwen—I would make the motion that that European interpretation department should be established.

Mr. Price—As I said I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition made by my friend opposite. With regard to the young men who come out here, I think he is a little mistaken about them. I think those interpreters who were first engaged at first and second batches at least—I do not know what has been done recently—I think that these young men had a promise held out to them that if they carefully studied Chinese they would be eligible for higher departments. I think that if the men who came out had any idea of their being stuck down as interpreters they would not have come. But what my friend opposite wishes to establish is a very suitable thing that of having a local interpretation department established by young men who happened to be born in the Colony or in the neighbouring Colony of Singapore.

Mr. Ackroyd—The motion as it is presented stands is that Europeans should be employed as interpreters in the various courts and departments of the Colony. I think that is a very good motion, and the Government have done so, and the Government has done the only thing it could do to get the best interpreters possible. Up to the present we have had no Europeans in the Colony who were in any way able to act as interpreters except Mr. Ball. I think the Government have done very well in not doing so, and I believe the Government will bear me out in saying that it is very difficult to get Europeans to undertake to learn Chinese sufficiently well to enable them to act as interpreters. I cannot join the hon. member of the Council in stating that the interpretation in the Courts is unsatisfactory, and I believe the Government will bear me out in saying that. So far as I have been able to ascertain, there has never been any complaint.

The Chief Justice—I have never had a complaint against the interpretation. I have heard them recommended especially by one of the prosecuting magistrates who has studied Chinese himself.

The Acting Attorney General—It would perhaps be advisable if we could get good Europeans to do so, and if a suitable competent European would present himself, the Government would very quickly avail themselves of his services. So far as I know, the present interpreters in the Police Court have been declared efficient.

In conclusion, I beg to state that there is no reason to believe that the present interpreting staff is not efficient, but that if the hon. member will bring any facts to the notice of the Government to show the necessity for such the Government will be ready to grant an inquiry.

The Chief Justice—No one has objected to the interpretation in the Supreme Court, and so long as the interpretation is efficient it does not matter whether the interpreters are Europeans, Chinese or of any other nationality. But what I imagine Mr. McEwen suggests, although he has not suggested it, is that some of these young men born in the Colony or in the neighbouring Colony of Singapore should be not held of and encouraged, that is to say that a certain amount of money should be voted by the Council for the purpose of enabling them to complete their studies in Chinese and qualifying themselves for the posts of interpreters for the various departments.

If that is the view he wishes the Government to adopt I should be most happy to support him, and should recommend the Government, if they can do so, to find suitable persons.

Hon. Mr. McEwen—I may say with reference to what has fallen from the Chief Justice that that is entirely my view. Some encouragement should be given to Europeans to enter the Government service as interpreters. You would, of course, have to let them know your sole of pay, and the encouragement would hold out to induce them to enter the service. I think it would, perhaps, be advisable that the suggestion of my learned friend, viz., to appoint an Englishman as interpreter, because, judging from the remarks of the Acting Attorney General, if that is not done, matters will remain in abeyance and nothing further will be done.

His Excellency—I am not quite sure that there has been any necessity derived from that. There have been no complaints.

Hon. Mr. McEwen—I can assure you that there have been several complaints.

His Excellency—You would propose to increase the expenditure.

Hon. Mr. McEwen—There might be increased expenditure, but there would be increased efficiency and satisfaction.

The Chief Justice—There have been no complaints made to me.

Hon. Mr. McEwen—I am not speaking so much of the Supreme Court as the Magistrate.

Hon. Wong Shing—Is not the Government Central School the best place for Europeans to learn Chinese? I think it is. I don't see why the Government should be put to the expense of establishing another department to train interpreters; they can find a better place than the Central School.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—I may add to what has just been said that my experience in the Central School was not very reassuring. Every time I was down to induce the European boys to study Chinese, and I had the greatest difficulty to get them to do anything. Many of them spoke ordinary colloquial, but when it came to written language, which I considered absolutely necessary, I had the greatest difficulty. Of course if any special encouragement, any special prizes, were given, no doubt a great deal more would be done. I am satisfied that until some definite scheme is proposed attaching to the Central School, nothing more can be done than has been done.

The Colonial Treasurer—I can confirm the remarks of the Colonial Secretary as a member of the Board of Examiners. It has been a standing difficulty with the Board that gentlemen born here and speaking Chinese—sometimes a good class of Chinese, sometimes a very poor and sometimes a colloquial class—and sometimes speaking it fluently, they cannot be put to study the book language. They think if they know the Chinese of the street, which they can talk off as easy as I can, they know enough. And in some cases, their dislike to the book has amounted to a refusal to do the slightest amount of book work. I think an interpreter is very much crippled if he cannot interpret an easy document, and his efficiency is very much detracted from. Well, the Board of Examiners have always had this difficulty, and it was in fact very circumstance that led to an affair in connection with the examining board which became historical. The Board were trying to put pressure on a young man to get him to study the book language. He would not, although he was very good at colloquial, and this had very unpleasant results indeed. Then these young gentlemen who are born here are so afraid of being taken for Chinese, that they decline to learn Chinese. They have decided to stick to their own language, and that would be another difficulty in the way. I very much sympathize with the motion, but I am afraid it would lead only to the establishment of a class of smart half-breed interpreters who would be no Europeans at all but who might be more properly described as half-breed Chinese and Chinese, and this would be found to be the case although we had spent a good deal of money. I have only one word more to say. As one of those who came out as a student interpreter, I do sympathize with that class. They are told that they are to study Chinese and they are receiving small salary. 'You can continue to study Chinese if you like but you must pay for your own teacher.' When one troubles to go through the horrible drudgery of learning Chinese and then to pay himself \$10 or \$12 a month into the bargain, it is not surprising that he would put in a position to go for the Government to take up. If a student after two or three years is disposed to continue the study of Chinese, I think he should be allowed a teacher at the public expense.

His Excellency—Does my hon. friend wish to put his motion to that effect?

Hon. Mr. McEwen—I think it would be as well to do so. I would rather that the Chief Justice's amendment could be put as the motion.

The Chief Justice—Would you like the matter to be referred to a Committee to consider? That would be something practical.

Hon. Mr. McEwen—Yes.

His Excellency—You move for a Committee. Will you please write out the motion?

Hon. Mr. McEwen—It has been suggested that I should move for the Committee at the next meeting, in order to get time to consider what shall compose it. His Excellency—Then you withdraw the motion of the present day?

Hon. Mr. McEwen—Yes.

THE PROPOSED LIGHT ON THE GAP ROCK.
His Excellency—The hon. member (Mr. McEwen) has called for correspondence between Captain Macleod and the Government, respecting a Lighthouse on Gap Rock or its vicinity, and to move a resolution on the subject. He has said that his resolution is, and it is impossible for him to put it to-day, because when a resolution is proposed it must be sent to the Government, and the Executive Council then consider whether it is to be resisted or sanctioned. So that we do not know what it is.

Hon. Mr. McEwen—The resolution is a very simple one. It is merely that a light should be put on Gap Rock.

His Excellency—That means dollars. My hon. friend is not in order. The Royal Instructions on that point are very imperative. (His Excellency then read an extract showing that no resolution involving the outlay of money could be carried out without the sanction of the Government.) I believe that regulation exists as far as I know in the Royal Instructions to all Crown Colonies. The reason of this is that a Governor of a Crown Colony is held personally responsible for all the finances of the Colony. Now if it were made a standing order that money should be expended at the discretion of the Governor, he would be held responsible. Therefore this is an imperative rule. You cannot therefore move a resolution stating that money should be voted. I would like to know my friend that after reading the correspondence which I lay on the table, he would be a very presumptuous way if the Chamber of Commerce would pass some resolution on the subject, and that my hon. friend should lay it on the table in Council, and I would then forward it to the Secretary of State, because I cannot carry it out without referring it to the Secretary of State, and I cannot do anything without referring to the Minister in Peking. You will see from this correspondence that my communication with Sir Robert Hart was quite of an unofficial character. He came down here and corresponded with him. He came down here and made a communication, and he was authorized and I was authorized to make communications, so that a deal would have to be done before any money could be voted, the resolution having to go home. I would call attention to the fact. In 1872, Mr. Henderson, an engineer in the Imperial Customs, formulated an estimate of £10,000 for the construction of a light. Next year, 1873, Sir Robert Hart, then Mr. Hart, forwarded a written proposal that he would put up this light for \$40,000, at that time the equivalent of £10,000. The equivalent now would be about \$60,000 and Sir Robert now asks for \$80,000. I don't understand why there should be such a great increase. I promised before I went away to go myself

with a Committee, with the Surveyor General and the Harbour Master, to see the Rock, because the question has been decided that the light should be in the neighbourhood of the Gap Rock, if not the Gap Rock itself. A report is necessary before anything can be done, and therefore if my hon. friend got the Chamber of Commerce to pass some recommendation to lay on the table, I would forward it to the Secretary of State.

Hon. Mr. McEwen—I would merely state in reply that it is with the sanction and approval of the Chamber of Commerce that I intended to make that resolution, and on behalf of the Chamber I have been in communication with Sir Robert Hart, and I have a letter from him which was forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce by the Chamber on the 8th of last month to the Government on the subject and no reply has been received. I may say that the Chamber fully approves of the scheme and as regards dollars I have a scheme by means of which, with the approval of the Government, this light may be put up.

His Excellency again asked the hon. member to get the Chamber to pass a resolution, and the subject was then dropped.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.
The Appropriation Bill for 1887, and the Supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1886, were then read a first and second time, and with the Estimates, referred to the Finance Committee.

ADJOURNMENT.
The Council was then adjourned sine die.

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1887.
The following is the full text of the Estimates Ordinance for 1887:—

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to apply a sum not exceeding One Million Nine Hundred and Seventy-two thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-two Dollars:—

Whereas the expenditure required for the service of the Colony for the year 1887 has been estimated at the sum of One million Nine hundred and Seventy-two thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-two Dollars:—

1. A sum not exceeding One million Nine hundred and Seventy-two thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-two Dollars shall be and the same is hereby charged upon the revenue of this Colony for the service of the year 1887, and the said sum so charged may be expended as hereinafter specified; that is to say:—

ESTABLISHMENTS.
Governor, \$ 8,750
Colonial Secretary, 10,738
Audit Office, 4,638
Colonial Treasurer, 6,080
Clerk of Councils, 340
Surveyor General, 46,006
Postmaster General, 27,372
Registrar General, 10,171
Harbour Master, 30,820
Lighthouse, 5,058
Observatory, 6,420
Collector of Stamp Revenue, 4,822
Government Gardens, 7,794
Judicial, 38,653
Ecclesiastical, 1,158
Educational, 25,447
Medical, 10,758
Police Magistrate, 7,686
Police, 160,346
Fire Brigade, 27,192
Fire Brigade, 3,486

SERVICES EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.
Colonial Treasurer, 2,620
Surveyor General, 2,620
Postmaster General, 68,000
Registrar General, 25
Harbour Master, 25
Government Gardens and Plantations, 13,000
Judicial, 860
Ecclesiastical, 1,220
Educational, 21,784
Medical, 16,023
Police Magistrates, 390
Police, 46,820
Gao, 22,700
Fire Brigade, 9,300
Charitable Allowances, 4,000
Transport, 4,500
Works and Buildings, 74,500
Roads, Streets, & Bridges, 44,600
Miscellaneous Services, 137,000
Interest on Loan, 55,000

Grand Total, \$1,092,772

OFFICIAL MINUTE.
The following Minute on the Estimates, by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, was laid on the table of the Legislative Council this afternoon:—

W. H. Marsh, Administering the Government.

I lay before the Council the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1887, together with an explanatory report by the Hon. Mr. McEwen, the Colonial Secretary and Auditor General.

The Report for 1887 has been estimated at \$1,291,270 which I do not think too high. The Revenue of 1885 was \$1,261,589, and a revised Estimate of the Revenue of the present year gives the amount of \$1,304,363.

It is estimated that there will be a balance at the end of the year of \$184,783, and it may appear singular that with so large a balance a sum of \$400,000 is shown as borrowed on account of the loan during the present year. The reason is that large payments have to be made at home by the Crown Agents, and the balance of the year before 1887 has amounted to \$122,600. The investments of assets in England having been exhausted the Crown Agents have in anticipation of the loan advanced the sum of \$200,000 at the Bank rate instead of leaving it at a standing order, the means of a considerable portion of the surplus lying in the Colony has been placed in deposit bearing interest.

I have estimated that a further amount of \$600,000, on account of the loan, will be required in 1887, the whole of which will be required for the purpose of the construction of the Lighthouse on Gap Rock. The expenditure of 1887 has been estimated at \$1,243,772. That of 1885 was \$1,146,103, and that of the present year is now estimated at \$1,304,363.

The excess in the estimates of 1887, over those of the present year, are shown in the following statement, prepared by the Acting Colonial Secretary and Auditor General. They are summarised as follows:—

Interest on Loan, \$65,000
Military Expenditure, 10,000
Salaries, Services & Allowances, 10,323
Roads, Streets, & Bridges, 7,000
Interest on the loan in the principal items in the increase over this year's Estimate, and the anticipations of the Special Committee of the Legislative Council on the recently proposed Stamp Bill in April last, that this extra expenditure could be met without any increase of the loan, and that this extra expenditure, have fortunately been realised.

The next item in importance amongst the increases is \$19,000 for Military expenditure, being the difference between 3/6 and 3/ in the rate of exchange. The rate has risen since the Estimates were prepared. The annual contribution of \$200,000 for Military expenditure has now been paid since 1884 at the current rate of exchange, which assuming the par value of the sovereign to be five dollars have been advantageous to the Colony until 1870, the sovereign having at one time been as low as \$4.50.

2. The amount provided for Extraordinary Public Works is \$760,000. For this year provision was originally made for \$759,800, but it is probable that about \$766,000 will be expended, the construction of Military Defences having been carried out with greater expedition than was anticipated. A letter was written to the Government on the 8th of last month to the Government on the subject and no reply has been received. I may say that the Chamber fully approves of the scheme and as regards dollars I have a scheme by means of which, with the approval of the Government, this light may be put up.

3. The amount provided for Extraordinary Public Works is \$760,000. For this year provision was originally made for \$759,800, but it is probable that about \$766,000 will be expended, the construction of Military Defences having been carried out with greater expedition than was anticipated. A letter was written to the Government on the 8th of last month to the Government on the subject and no reply has been received. I may say that the Chamber fully approves of the scheme and as regards dollars I have a scheme by means of which, with the approval of the Government, this light may be put up.

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Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
 OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
 AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship **CITY OF PEKING** will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 23rd September, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN Passages—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10% will be made from Return Fare. Free-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25% from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, September 2, 1886. 1693



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEY, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

AMCO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship **BRINDISI**, Captain A. W. ADAMSON, with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on FRIDAY, 24th September, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing. Parcels and Goods (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

For further Particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their baggage can do so on application at the Company's Office.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Passengers and Cargo for MARSEILLES.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 13, 1886. 1707

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship **SAN PABLO** will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, 2nd October, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN Passages—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10% will be made from Return Fare. Free-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25% from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, September 14, 1886. 1776

NOW PUBLISHED.

BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL, THEORETICAL AND POPULAR ASPECTS,

BY **HERBERT J. EISEL, Ph.D., TORONTO.**

REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.

Price, \$1.50.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, August 20, 1884. 1598

Mails.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEY, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, BRINDISI, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA & ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON FRIDAY, the 1st day of October, 1886, at Noon, the Company's Steamship **NEUKAR**, Captain BARK, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, and CARGO will leave this port as above.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 30th September, 1886. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agent's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Company is prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON TREASURE and CARGO shipped by their own Steamers.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1886. 1703

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF Her Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
 Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
 Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.
 Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 496

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Goods at 1% per cent. not premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 928

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above Company, are authorized to insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 109

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALEX. McNEIL, American ship, Capt. G. W. David.—Messageries Maritimes.

ANNIE H. SMITH, American ship, Capt. R. B. Brown.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

BILLY SIMPSON, British barque, Capt. F. A. Brown.—Captain.

BONETO, Dutch steamer, Captain J. Wilkens.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GALATHEA, British ship, Captain William Colville.—Borneo Co., Ltd.

GEORGE CURTIS, American ship, Capt. T. Sproul.—Master.

GRANDER, American ship, Captain T. H. Evans.—Melchers & Co.

HAVESZTER, American ship, Captain Wm. Taylor.—Order.

HYDRA, German barque, Capt. O. Binge.—Stearns & Co.

J. D. PETERS, American ship, Capt. G. A. Lane.—Messageries Maritimes.

J. H. BOWERS, American barque, Captain John A. Plum.—Chinese.

LOREN DOONE, British barque, Lieut. Arnold, Karberg & Co.

MOUNT LEBANON, Amer. barque, Capt. Chas. H. Nelson.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

MINSTON, British barque, Captain Jas. Neave.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

STATHADEN, British steamer, Capt. Wm. Hutton.—Melchers & Co.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY, TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese history and the dissemination of 'Notes and Queries on China and Japan,' has reached its fourteenth volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the 'Far East' and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China, etc., and to give extracts embodying sketches of the most current works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to 'Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office.'

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, Imperial, Customs and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies, amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Bretschneider, and Hirth, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Waters, Steat, Phillips, Macartney, Groot, Jamieson, Futer, Knap, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Pison, and Taylor,—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, 'Manager, China Mail Office.'

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).'

'The China Review is a most excellent table of contents.—Catholic Empire.'

'The Publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East and the present issue will hold favourably if not advantageously comparison, with preceding numbers.—Catholic Empire.'

'This number contains several articles of interest and value.—North-China Herald.'

'The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterises that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Most interesting and interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritzsche, on "The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Duin Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting.—North-China Daily News.'

'A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronise.—Chrysanthemum.'

The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. . . . Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuan" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number.—H.K. Daily Press.

The Review contains the following notice of the China Review:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the Chinese Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary genius. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes and Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the history of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

NOW READY.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTIONS OF THE CHINESE, with special reference to the Maritime Law, and the Rights of the Chinese in the Field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

Copies may be had at the China Mail Office, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,—Price, 10 cents.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections, in a tracing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h, near the Kowloon shore k, and there in vicinity of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
 3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddler's Wharf.
 6. From Peddler's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.
 7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
 8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
 9. From Kallet's Island to North Point.
 10. Kowloon Wharves.
 11. Jardine's Wharf.

| Vessel's Name. | Agent. | Captain. | Flag and Rig. | Tons. | Date of Arrival. | Consignees or Agents. | Destination. | Remarks. |
|-----------------|--------|-------------|---------------|-------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Steamers | | | | | | | | |
| Egeon | 5 | Thomas | Brit. | 750 | July 10 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | | Laid up |
| Alvino | 8 | Moos | Ger. | 400 | Sept. 19 | R. B. Marly | | |
| Amatista | 6 | Hannin | Brit. | 678 | Jan. 31 | Russell & Co. | | |
| Antenor | 5 | Freeman | Brit. | 1276 | Sept. 17 | Butterfield & Swire | Amoy & Shanghai | To-morrow |
| Antonio | 4 | Wallace | Brit. | 1214 | Aug. 20 | Russell & Co. | Yokohama | 21st inst. |
| Carabrooke | 5 | Cass | Brit. | 978 | Sept. 13 | Douglas Steamship Co. | | K'loon Dock |
| China | 5 | Hayes | Ger. | 1063 | Sept. 13 | Butterfield & Swire | | |
| City of Peking | 4 | Dearboise | Amer. | 5070 | Sept. 7 | M. S. S. Co. | Y'hama & San Francisco | 23rd inst. |
| Clara | 3 | Christenson | Ger. | 674 | Sept. 4 | Siemens & Co. | | |
| Cleveland | 3 | Gibb | Brit. | 1114 | Sept. 14 | Chinese | | |
| Dafila | 3 | Mooney | Brit. | 552 | May 20 | Wieler & Co. | | Laid up |
| Damboa | 3 | Anderson | Brit. | 661 | Sept. 29 | Yuan Fat Hong | | |
| Decima | 3 | Westmann | Ger. | 965 | Aug. 30 | Siemens & Co. | Saigon | To-morrow |
| Demant | 3 | McCaslin | Brit. | 614 | Sept. 16 | Russell & Co. | Amoy and Manila | To-morrow |
| Drachefels | 3 | Tarde | Ger. | 1860 | Sept. 12 | Melchers & Co. | Saigon | To-morrow |
| Ela | 4 | Kuechert | Ger. | 652 | Sept. 15 | O. M. S. N. Co. | Amoy and Tanami | To-day |
| Fero | 5 | Sorenson | Ger. | 769 | Aug. 26 | Siemens & Co. | | |
| Galveston | 4 | Chater | Brit. | 1301 | Sept. 16 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | | |
| Glencoe | 4 | Hogg | Brit. | 2040 | Sept. 17 | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | London, &c. | To-morrow |
| Haris | 3 | Hollmann | Ger. | 704 | Sept. 17 | Wieler & Co. | Touron | To-morrow |
| Massala | 3 | Stearns | Brit. | 1234 | Sept. 12 | Siemens & Co. | Yokohama & Kobe | To-morrow |
| Monmouth | 7 | Helms | Brit. | 1247 | Sept. 9 | Russell & Co. | | |
| Metapedia | 7 | Purvis | Brit. | 1454 | Sept. 13 | Russell & Co. | | |
| Normanton | 7 | Drake | Brit. | 1833 | Sept. 16 | Siemens & Co. | | |
| Peking | 3 | Heusermann | Brit. | 954 | Sept. 16 | Siemens & Co. | Shanghai | To-day |
| Pilot Fish | 3 | Stapan | Brit. | 101 | June 21 | H. K. & W. Dock Co. | | Tug plying |
| Prins Alexander | 5 | Ekster | Ger. | 1911 | Sept. 16 | Russell & Co. | | |
| Proposia | 3 | Healey | Brit. | 1660 | Sept. 16 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | | |
| Rohampton | 5 | Sanderson | Brit. | 1597 | Sept. 13 | Butterfield & Swire | | |
| Rosaumont | 7 | Mortelmans | Brit. | 462 | Aug. 31 | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | | |
| Saitee | 3 | Lerode | Foh. | 323 | Sept. 17 | A. B. Marly | Haiphong | 19th inst. |
| Stratheden | 3 | Hutton | Brit. | 934 | Sept. 12 | Melchers & Co. | | |
| Swain | 5 | Clegg | Brit. | 1109 | Sept. 16 | Butterfield & Swire | | |
| Tanallan | 5 | Forrige | Brit. | 1309 | Sept. 17 | Tsushima Colliery Co. | Nagasaki | To-day |
| Thales | 5 | Godard | Brit. | 819 | Sept. 16 | Douglas Steamship Co. | Swatow & Amoy | 19th inst. |
| Tientsin | 3 | Quall | Brit. | 682 | Sept. 17 | Butterfield & Swire | | To-morrow |
| Vorwaerts | 3 | Bruhn | Ger. | 612 | Sept. 14 | Wieler & Co. | | |
| Walle | 3 | Piper | Ger. | 395 | Sept. 14 | Wieler & Co. | | |
| Sailing Vessels | | | | | | | | |
| Alex. McNeil | 6 | David | Amer. | 1038 | July 17 | Russell & Co. | New York | |
| Annie | 3 | Kroncke | Ger. | 494 | Aug. 30 | Wieler & Co. | | |
| Annie H. Smith | 5 | Brown | Amer. | 1462 | July 31 | Siemens & Co. | New York | |
| Annie W. Weston | 5 | Duncan | Amer. | 793 | July 30 | Russell & Co. | New York | |
| Benjamin Sowell | 5 | Adams | Amer. | 1302 | July 31 | Purvis & Co. | New York | |
| Billy Simpson | 5 | Adams | Brit. | 423 | Sept. 17 | Chinese | | |
| Coma | 5 | Bennet | Brit. | 1229 | July 2 | Edward Schellhaus & Co. | Hamburg | |
| Erminia C. | 4 | Rocca | Ital. | 642 | Sept. 3 | Bun Hin Chan | | |